

RED REPORTS  
UGLY BRUTALITY  
OF BOLSHEVIKI

Entire Town Denuded of Males—Priests Fearfully Treated—Women Threatened Who Appeal for Husbands and Sons—Cities Pillaged—Plunder Wasted

OMSK, Saturday, April 15.—(By The Associated Press)—Indisputable evidence of the massacre by the bolsheviks of more than 2,000 civilians in and near the town of Omsk, has been obtained by Messrs. Simmonds and Emerson and Dr. Rudolph T. Easler, of the American Red Cross, who have just returned from Omsk and other Russian territory. Approximately 500 persons were killed at Omsk and 1,500 in the surrounding districts.

Omsk, which has a population of 10,000 was so denuded of males by the bolsheviks, that General Cassagrande, upon the occupation of the town, was obliged to telegraph to Yekaterinburg for men to administer civil affairs.

In addition to securing verbal and documentary evidence, the Red Cross officials witnessed the exhuming of scores of victims from trenches. The murders were without provocation, and the victims were largely of the thrifty and intelligent classes or servants of the church. The evidence discloses almost unthinkable atrocities. A man was shot because he lived in a brick house. All attorneys and jurists were killed, and doctors, whose services were not required for the moment, were disposed of in a similar manner.

**Appeals for Husband**  
A woman whose husband and two sons had been seized, applied to the commissioner for information as to their fate. She was told they had been taken to Perm. After repeating her visit several times, she was informed that if she bothered the commissar again, she would be shot as they were. A wife requested to pay a thousand rubles for the release of her husband, borrowed eight hundred and paid it over, later she returned with the remainder and then was informed that her husband had been shot. There were scores of similar cases.

The Soviet called a meeting and prepared lists of those to be executed. The doors were smashed in and the victims dragged to the edge of the town and forced to dig their own graves. Those resisting were shot in the street.

A survivor testified that he had seen men thrown into a pit and buried alive.

**Priests Brutally Treated**  
The bolshevik attitude toward the church was uncompromising. Priests were hunted unmercifully. The evidence showed that they were treated as sextons or caretakers of churches.

In the Perm district, everything of value was stolen from the churches. In some places the schools continued, but religious teaching is barred, branches of study being dependent upon committees of the pupils.

Careful inquiry, the American observers say, shows that there was nothing constructive in any town under bolshevik control. Money and property were requisitioned and extravagantly dissipated by individuals without accounting. The hospital at Perm was short of doctors. Out of five, two were killed and two were taken away.

It is reliably related that theoretician bolsheviks, drafted into the new Russian army, who went to the front uttering threats that they would refuse to fight against their brother bolsheviks, were disenchanted on witnessing the results of the bolshevik occupation, and developed into the most ardent enemies of the bolshevik.

## CHAMBERLAIN IN BAD

PARIS, April 15.—Two of the nine aerial squadron commanders then at Louquin, France, testified today at the court martial of Captain E. G. Chamberlain of San Antonio, Texas, charged with having made false reports of aerial exploits on the British front last summer, that they had not seen Chamberlain July 27, when Chamberlain is said to have arrived in camp, or July 28, the day of the alleged exploit.

One of the witnesses, Captain L. E. Blanc Smith, said he knew that unofficial flights had been made at Louquin, an American officer taking one in July. Another witness, Major Bell, was shown a piece of airplane canvas found near where Chamberlain was believed with a damaged plane. Major Bell said that the canvas was not from a French or American machine, and that it probably came from a British plane.

## NEWS EPITOME

## FOREIGN

Peace council is planning program to meet the German delegates. Red Cross delegates bring reports of frightful brutality of bolsheviks. Hoover makes denial that Red Cross will administer food relief.

Belgium is admitted into the supreme economic council in Paris.

Trans-Atlantic flights are hindered by nasty weather.

Soviet congress holds last session and adjourns in Berlin.

Lloyd George returns to face his critics in London.

## DOMESTIC

Famines of lumber and higher prices predicted by Red Cross emissaries. Victory loan pronounced bolsheviks' antidote by Secretary Glass.

General Luis Terrazas to get much of his property back.

Soldier jury may supplant court-martial system.

Insult to flag at dinner to Chamberlain, ends in fight.

## LOCAL

Vice President Marshall addresses large gathering at Woman's club.

Saturday night program of speeches and music to be opening gun of Victory-Liberty loan campaign.

"Hazel" is new name for heroin; evidence in federal court trial shows method of traffic in drug.

Phoenix man returns from France after having been under fire for 267 days.

Phoenix young woman leaves for France to be entertainer in Y. M. C. A. huts.

Seattle Has a  
Grand Cleanup  
of Bootleggers

SEATTLE, April 15.—Nine arrests, including Police Sergeant Gus Hasselblad, Patrolman W. F. Patton, Edward Hagen and Dock Russell, former patrolmen, Fred Smart, former police sergeant, and Edward Carey, chauffeur; an alleged confession from one, and recovery of most of 1,717 bottles of liquor stolen from a federal warehouse March 29 and 30, were late developments today in what United States District Attorney R. C. Saunders characterized as the "cleaning up of one of the most desperate bootlegging rings in Seattle."

Besides there were in custody Thomas Russell, drayman, J. W. Lockman, garage man, and Jim Morrison, automobile mechanic.

VICTORY LOAN IS  
FINEST ANTIDOTE  
FOR BOLSHEVISM

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
NEW YORK, April 15.—Widespread distribution of the fifth and final Liberty loan—as an antidote to bolshevism, was urged by Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury, in an address tonight before 4,000 loan campaigners of the New York federal reserve district.

"You want to give it widespread distribution," he said, "because, in my belief, the surest way to shoot down bolshevism is to let the people of this country have a material interest in the government. You want to do it in order to inculcate the lesson of saving and of thrift."

An additional reason for absorption of the loan by the people, rather than by banks, Secretary Glass said, was that the great amount of the loan the banks were called upon to finance, the more would their ability be impaired to meet the demands for capital for commerce and industry.

"We will have a Victory loan," he said, "and it is that. But I think it might as well have been called a thanksgiving loan. I am appealing to my fellow countrymen to give thanks to God that war was, through the valor and spirit of our American nation, kept 3,000 miles away."

Secretary Glass then took up the frequently heard statement that it would be impossible to float another loan.

## Loan Is Possible

"They said that it was impossible for this country to organize an army that would be a deciding or even helpful factor in the great Hun struggle," he said, "and yet you know and William Hohenzollern knows, that the United States did organize an army that helped drive the mad monarch into exile and restore the peace of the world."

"When we had organized the army, they said it was impossible to transport it across the seas in time to be of service, and I sat in the halls of congress and heard a discerning and distinguished statesman bitterly deride the secretary of war for suggesting that, within a given period, we could transport 500,000 men to France; and yet, my friends, within the appointed time we had transported not only 500,000 men, but 750,000 men."

Then it was said, after they had been transported, that this untrained, untested army could not be made fit in time to be of service at the front.

"We know that it was at Chateau Thierry that the American troops met the brave, heroic French, shaken and almost shattered by four years of desperate struggling, retreating from the battlefield and imploring the American officers to turn back. I was in France last October and personally heard of the laconic reply of the American commander."

## Orders—"Go Forward"

"Turn back," said he, "why, hell, we just got here and our orders are to go forward."

"Go forward they did, and from that moment, the Prussians never captured a foot of French soil. For more than three years it was said that it was possible to take the St. Mihiel salient from the Hun, and yet that American army made the assault, and in 14 hours took the salient and penned up 15,000 Prussian prisoners. So impossibilities are constantly made possible."

"I get a little impatient with the impression that the American people shall require the goodness of God by looking upon a commercial basis. It is higher in consideration than that. It has something of righteousness about it, and we ought to require the goodness of God in a better way than by its consideration from a commercial point of view."

## Sims Tells Stories

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who recently returned from European waters, where he commanded the American fleet during the war, also addressed the meeting, urging the "workers to 'carry on' until the last bond had been sold."

He had never had enough money to learn a great deal about it. Admiral Sims said, but there was one thing he did know about it—"that it is the surest of war."

"It means supplies, of course," he said, "but to the sailors and soldiers at the front it means a good deal more because it expresses that without which victory is impossible, that which home people. A loan oversubscribed means to the men at the front, 'go to it, we are backing you, we will see you through.'"

The admiral devoted the greater part of his address to recounting stories of the sea, recalling among others, his "wholly inexcusable" Guild Hall speech in 1910, when he declared that the United States "would not permit . . . the other branch of the United States to go down to defeat without helping them."

## Made Secret Report

Shortly after this "indiscretion" he said, he had made a secret report to the navy department, expressing the opinion of British naval men he had met, that war could not be delayed more than four years.

"It is a very singular thing," he said, "gravelly, that you good people put up your good money to educate

SOLDIER JURY MAY  
TAKE PLACE OF THE  
OLD COURT-MARTIAL

Gen. Menoher Believes No Radical Change Needed—Severe Sentences Needed to Maintain Military Morale

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The present system of military justice needs no radical attention, in the opinion of Major General Charles T. Menoher, commander of the 42nd (Rainbow) division, throughout its active service during the war. Appearing today before the committee of the American Bar association, which is conducting an inquiry, General Menoher said that with some elaboration of agreements to make the system more easily understandable to officers serving only for a war emergency, he saw no necessity of changing court-martial practice and procedure.

"I do not recall," he said, "that in this controversy it has ever been claimed that any innocent man was found guilty. With regard to the length of sentences, however, it is another matter. We always felt that adjustment of sentences would be made after the war."

General Menoher was asked what objection he saw to creating a system of enlisted juries to try cases of enlisted men.

## Favor Soldier Juries

"I believe it would work," he said, "adding that he had never heard the suggestion before and was not prepared to present a studied reply. 'I have great confidence in the enlisted man. But I should not want to give any bolshevik ideas get into the minds of the enlisted men. We have some evidence now in Russia of what happens in that case.' The officer also approved a suggestion that offenses of a common law character might be referred to the federal courts, except in actual war zones. The army would be glad to get rid of all trials for anything but military offenses," he thought.

So far as the existing military justice system is concerned, General Menoher said there is no escape from the personal element among the officers applying. It is so bound up with the question of general discipline, he added, there are no means of diverting authorities over court-martial from the functions of military command.

Colonel Charles D. Herron, who commanded the 21st field artillery, and later was chief of staff of the 78th division, also told the committee that the present military system was adequate, but that its success depended upon the intelligence of the officers. Court-martial, he said, were much like whippings for children; at times they might be necessary, but often they "reflected upon intelligence and ingenuity of the parent."

## Morale Follows Justice

Army officers felt it essential that justice be given the men, Colonel Herron said, because morale depended upon it and morale was what won battles. Some cases of seemingly excessive sentences, he added, were easily explained by the facts. Ten or fifteen years' imprisonment for a week's absence without leave certainly appeared heavy, he asserted, but cases of this kind he had noted in France were those of men whose week of absence kept them out of a fight into which their unit was going. The rear line of all armies, he said, were filled with men wandering up and down in search of their companies, but never quite finding them. These were "squalid cases which formed a separate problem," he thought.

General Menoher said he believed the number of these cases actually was small.

"We had practically none of them in the 42nd division," he added.

FORMER WEATLEY  
MEXICAN ADMITS  
DRIVING UTNEY

EL PASO, Texas, April 15.—Colonel Federico Cervantes, chief of staff to General Felipe Angeles, minister of communications in the cabinet of Provisional President Lagos Chasaro, officer-instructor in the French flying corps, and wearer of the French cross of the Legion of Honor, told the history of his revolutionary expeditions in Mexico last night in Federal court, as a witness in the trial of himself and seven others, charged with setting on foot a military expedition to Mexico.

They were arrested March 13, near Socorro, Texas, on the Rio Grande. Cervantes told the jury he was a graduate of Chapultepec military academy, honorably, was sent by President Madero to study aeronautics in the French army, acted as an officer-instructor in the French flying corps, for which service he was decorated, and returning to Mexico, after President Madero was killed, acted as chief of staff and minister in the provisional president's cabinet under the Aguascalientes convention of 1915, to which he was a delegate from the army of Sonora.

During his testimony, Colonel Cervantes stated he owned a home valued at 20,000 pesos in Mexico City, an interest in an estate valued at 500,000 pesos in Mexico and other property, all of which had been confiscated by General Pablo Gonzalez, he said. He added that he had been driving a jitney in El Paso for three years, prior to his arrest. He reviewed the history of the Carranza-Villa break and denied he had ever served with Villa after that time.

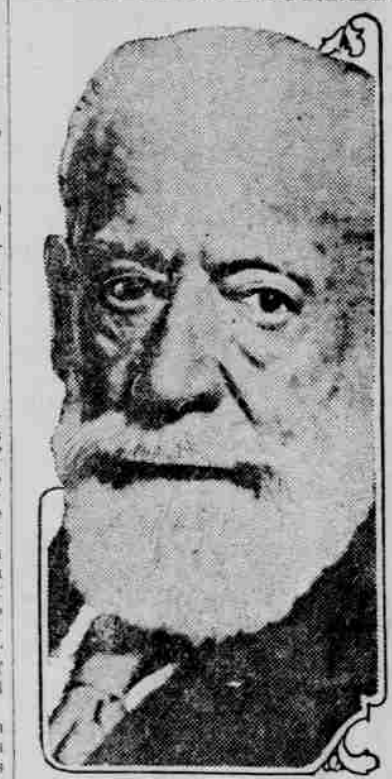
Preceding Cervantes' testimony, a letter claimed to have been taken from him when he was arrested, and alleged to be a letter written by Mrs. Mitchell to General Angeles in the field, was introduced in evidence. It mentioned a sum of \$500 sent her by former Governor Jose Maria Maytorena, former governor of Sonora, to buy Angeles a horse. Maytorena is now in prison.

Referring to the war department controversy, Senator Chamberlain said: "It is not easy to be a critic."

"I have seen things wrong and I have criticized and I mean to criticize them again."

"This is not a personal quarrel between Secretary Baker and myself. It is not a personal quarrel between General Crowder and Colonel Ansell. It is a case where justice must be done."

"If all army officers looked upon the men in the army in the broad way my friends do, there would be no problem. The fight will come on the minority young men under them only as so much flesh. Get behind your representatives in congress and demand that justice be done these boys."

EXILED MEXICAN IS  
ABOUT TO HAVE HIS  
PROPERTY RETURNED

GENERAL LUIS TERRAZAS

Once richest man in Mexico and cattle king of the world, almost pauper for seven years, is about to be made happy at 90 years of age.

His wish to die in Mexico is about to be granted by the order to return much of his former estate.

## The balance may be returned later.

EL PASO, April 15.—General Luis Terrazas, the octogenarian exile, may be permitted to return to Mexico to spend his remaining years on the vast Terrazas estate, which he acquired prior to the Mexican revolutions, and which were confiscated by the constitutionalist government. They were valued at \$5,000,000.

Notice has been received by General Terrazas that his properties in the city of Chihuahua have been restored to him without the payment of delinquent taxes, his business representative here announced today. These include the Banco Minero building, Quinta Carolina, the famous summer home of General Terrazas, in the suburbs of Chihuahua City, the beautiful marble palace which was his town house, and many stores, residences and an interest in the electric light and power plant, all having a total value of \$250,000.

His vast ranch holdings in the state of Chihuahua, together with the timber tracts, mining properties and other interests outside of the capital, were not ordered returned at this time, but are expected to be soon. It has been his dream to return to Mexico to die and with the restoration of his property, he is expected to return to Chihuahua City soon to make his home.

General Terrazas will be 90 years old July 22. He recently suffered a paralytic stroke, shortly preceding the death of his aged wife.

INSULT TO FLAG IS  
WINDUP OF DINNER

NEW YORK, April 15.—A sensational incident marked the close of an address by United States Senator George E. Chamberlain at dinner to the Sphinx club at the Waldorf Astoria tonight.

His peroration was a poem, "The American flag."

As the Oregon senator recited the closing lines, one of the diners in the rear of the grand ball room half rose from his seat and shouted:

"To hell with the American flag."

Diners from several other tables started toward the man who had denounced the flag, but Edward W. Mitchell, vice president of the Texas and Oklahoma oil company, was the first to reach him. Mr. Mitchell landed a clean blow on the chin of the disturber and knocked him down.

Several friends seated with the man attempted to interfere and there was a lively scuffle, in which Mr. Mitchell himself was struck in the face. The disturber was rushed out a side door. Robert S. Scarborough, treasurer of the club, immediately began an investigation to determine the man's identity.

Several members of the club, which is composed of advertising men, searched the hotel lobby and barroom for the disturber, but learned he had been spirited away in a taxicab.

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## ACT ON HARDING TODAY

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 15.—Impediment to passage of Governor W. L. Harding for his part in the Rathbun pardon case will be determined upon tomorrow in the Iowa house of representatives, with indications tonight that final action would come late in the day.

The fight will come on the minority young men under them only as so much flesh. Get behind your representatives in congress and demand that justice be done these boys."

SAYS A FAMINE OF  
LUMBER IS FACING  
THE ENTIRE WORLD

Prices Certain to Rise—Russia Exported Half of Product—Her Mills Now Dismantled—U. S. Must Provide

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

CHICAGO, April 15.—Roger E. Simmons, who was sent to Russia in 1917 as a member of a United States government commission to study the lumber situation in the war devastated countries, and who was taken prisoner by the bolshevik government and at one time sentenced to be shot, told the legislative committee, investigating high prices of building material, that the world was facing a lumber famine.

Prices of lumber, he said, were certain to rise in the next few years, because of the unprecedented demand which would come from the reconstruction of the war stricken regions of Europe. The major portion of this lumber, he said, would have to be supplied by the United States and Canada.

Canada already has an order from the British government for one million feet of lumber, while this country has received orders for one million feet of oak by England and twelve shiploads of lumber for Italy.

**Russian Mills Destroyed**  
Mr. Simmons, who spent 18 months abroad studying the subject, said Russia, which, before the war, exported 52 per cent of the world's lumber supply, would not be in a position to cut lumber until five years after the government had been stabilized and order restored. Austria and other countries which exported lumber before the war were in a similar position, he said, so must run its course. I believe that this commodity would have to be borne by the United States and Canada.

The Adirondack situation, he said, in attempting to nationalize industry, had ruined the lumber business in Russia. He said the failure was due to lack of organization and intelligent leadership. When he left Russia last December, all the 1,500 sawmills in the country were abandoned. The workers had stripped the plants of machinery and sold it to the Germans for money with which to buy food. Every other industry, he said, had suffered in the same way. From a lumber in Europe he said were \$40 a thousand feet higher than in this country.

Replying to questions by members of the commission regarding the future of bolshevism in Russia, Mr. Simmons said: "Bolshevism is like a source which must run its course. I believe that eventually it will fall, because of its brutal inhumanity and immorality. It is the greatest menace to real democracy that the world has ever seen."

**Belgium Still Upset**  
Troublesome times continue in Belgium. The communists in Munich again hold the upper hand, according to reports. There has been further heavy fighting in the streets of the city. Reinforced loyal troops of the Hoffman government used artillery against the communists stronghold, but are declared to have been defeated. Many persons are reported to have been killed or wounded.

The strike in Danzig, which has been in progress for several days, has ended. The strike of the bank clerks in Berlin, however, is in full swing and the clerks in Mannheim and Chemnitz have joined in a similar movement.

**Bolsheviks Win and Lose**  
Considerable fighting has taken place on the Russian front. The bolsheviks have suffered severe defeats on the Archangel and Murmansk coast, sectors at the hands of the allies, but in the south, the Rumanians have been compelled by the bolsheviks to retreat, over a wide front into Bessarabia. Petura, leader of the Ukrainian peasant army, also has been forced to cede ground to the bolsheviks.

Secretary of War Baker, who has arrived in Paris in a steamer, is one of the plans that are afoot for the rapid repatriation of the American soldiers in Europe. During the present month, 275,000 of them will come home, and in May, 250,000 more. In June it is expected to transport 300,000 men, and this number is to be maintained monthly until the 1,400,000 soldiers are back in the United States.

The serious deficiency in coal in Italy today led the economic council to appoint a committee to devise means for an immediate increase of the supply.

A plan for offering surplus stocks of raw materials in the possession of the allied governments for sale to the German government during the period prior to the signing of the peace treaty, has been approved by the supreme economic council.

The official statement on the work of the council says:

"The supreme economic council held its fifth meeting Monday, April 14, at 10 a. m., under the chairmanship of Vance McCormick."

**Many Belgium Questions**  
"It was decided, in view of the large number of questions coming before the council, which particularly affect Belgium, that the Belgian government should nominate a representative, who shall have the right to attend the meetings of the council."

"The disposal of surplus stocks of raw materials, particularly of the allied governments, for sale to the German government during the period prior to the treaty of peace, under arrangements to be worked out by a special committee, was approved."

The director-general of relief proposed review of relief measures effected by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, during the month of March, through the co-ordination of the 'supreme economic council, which shows that supplies amounting to more than \$10,000,000 to a total value of \$111,230,000, were distributed during the month. (Director General Hoover's figures recently given out were \$58,841 tons to the value of \$35,100,000.)

"The council considered the measures necessary to increase the supplies, finance and shipping required for the following months."

"The council again considered the serious deficiency in the Italian coal situation, which particularly affects Belgium, and decided to devise definite measures for the immediate increase of supplies."

## CLAIMS HIS \$500,000

BOSTON, April 15.—Allegations that A. Paul Keith and Edward F. Albee, agreed in December 1910 to give John F. Cronan, a lawyer, one-third of the \$15,000,000 estate of B. F. Keith, the vaudeville theatrical proprietor, if he should succeed in preventing Mr. Cronan from inheriting his son Paul, are made in a bill in equity filed today by Mr. Albee, personally, and Mr. Albee, Walter P. Cook and John P. Gorman, as executors of the will of A. Paul Keith, are made defendants in the suit, which seeks to have the court order enforcement of the alleged agreement.

Women Create  
Unusual Scene  
Before Put Out

LONDON, April 15.—(By the Associated Press)—There was an unusual scene in the house of commons tonight. During a discussion of a labor motion on pensions, two women in the strangers' gallery began shouting: "You are murderers. You have not settled the last war. You are leading the people and workers to another war."

They were immediately hustled out by attendants. Then a third woman, slowly arose and exclaimed "We want the soviet."

This woman left quietly when requested by attendants.

EUROPE  
At a Glance

By the Associated Press

A sharp forward stride toward an early peace has been taken. The council of four in Paris formally invited Germany to send delegates to Versailles April 25, there to hear the verdict of the entente allies and associated powers and the sentence they have imposed upon her for having set the world aflame.

The general opinion in Paris seems to be that Germany may endeavor to haggle over the hard terms and try to secure a diminution in their severity, but that within a relatively short time the peace treaty will be made public until they have been delivered to the Germans.

**Peace Remains**  
The expectation in the French capital is that President Wilson will remain in France until the peace treaty is signed and bring back the completed document to the United States.

The Adriatic situation, as it affects Italy and Yugoslavia, is now the chief point under consideration by the council of four. Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign minister, is acting as alternate on the council for David Lloyd George, who is on a vacation to England.

Pending the conclusion of the peace agreement, Germany is to be permitted by the allied governments to purchase surplus stocks of their raw materials. The repatriation committee is investigating the financial situation of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey and their ability to pay war claims.

**May All Attend Session**  
An alternative plan is for the entire membership of the peace conference to proceed to Versailles for a formal session, at which the treaty would be delivered. President Wilson, Colonel House, the members of the council and officers of the protocol are working out these details.

Premier Clemenceau, on Sunday, and President Wilson, last night, gave out statements showing the progress realized, and voicing their first official assurance that the end was in sight. It is noted that the Clemenceau and Wilson statements were very general, lacking specific details.

And there is every reason to believe that the statement which the British prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George, is expected to give out tomorrow, will be of the same general character.

HELLO GIRLS MAKE  
5 STATES TALKLESS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]  
BOSTON, April 15.—Joseph P. Tuohy, secretary to President Wilson, sent a telegram to Miss Julia S. O'Connor, president of the telephone operators' department tonight, proposing that the striking operators in New England submit their wage scale to William R. Driver, Jr., general manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company.

Miss O'Connor, in a reply, said that the operators would submit their scale to Mr. Driver, provided they were given the assurance of the federal government, that they had been given full power to settle wage scales, retroactive to December 31, the date which the wage agreement between the company and the operators expired.

BOSTON, April 15.—New England settled down tonight to the unaccountable realization that telephone service in this section, except in Connecticut, had been almost completely tied up by the strike of several thousand operators of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company and the Providence Telephone company. The girls walked out at 7 a. m.

No move toward a settlement had been made tonight. The operators seek a wage advance and the opportunity of bargaining directly with the officials of the companies. They declare that since the wires were taken over by the postoffice department, they have been unable to obtain proper consideration of their demands. Postmaster General Burleson has insisted that he has provided machinery for the handling of wage questions and that the operators have failed to take advantage of it.

William R. Driver, Jr., general manager of the New England company, in a statement tonight asserted that some of the strikers had returned to work and that the management was undertaking "the work of developing a competent operating force."

WANTED  
WOMEN WORKERS

Maricopa county must buy \$1,815,000 worth of Victory loan bonds within the next three weeks.

This is our quota of the \$4,500,000, 000 Victory loan which our country is making to clean up all of its war debts.

Everyone is putting his shoulder to the wheel and the loan will go over with a rush.

Nothing can be a real success without a woman and women workers are needed at the Victory loan headquarters, 202 West Adams street, where they can aid in the last war work, which is as essential as any of other work they have done.